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Webb et al.

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(54) **COPING ASSEMBLY FOR BUILDING ROOF**

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(22) Filed: **Jun. 20, 2000**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **E04F 19/02**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **52/300**; 52/96; 52/60
(58) **Field of Search** 52/300, 96, 94, 52/58, 60

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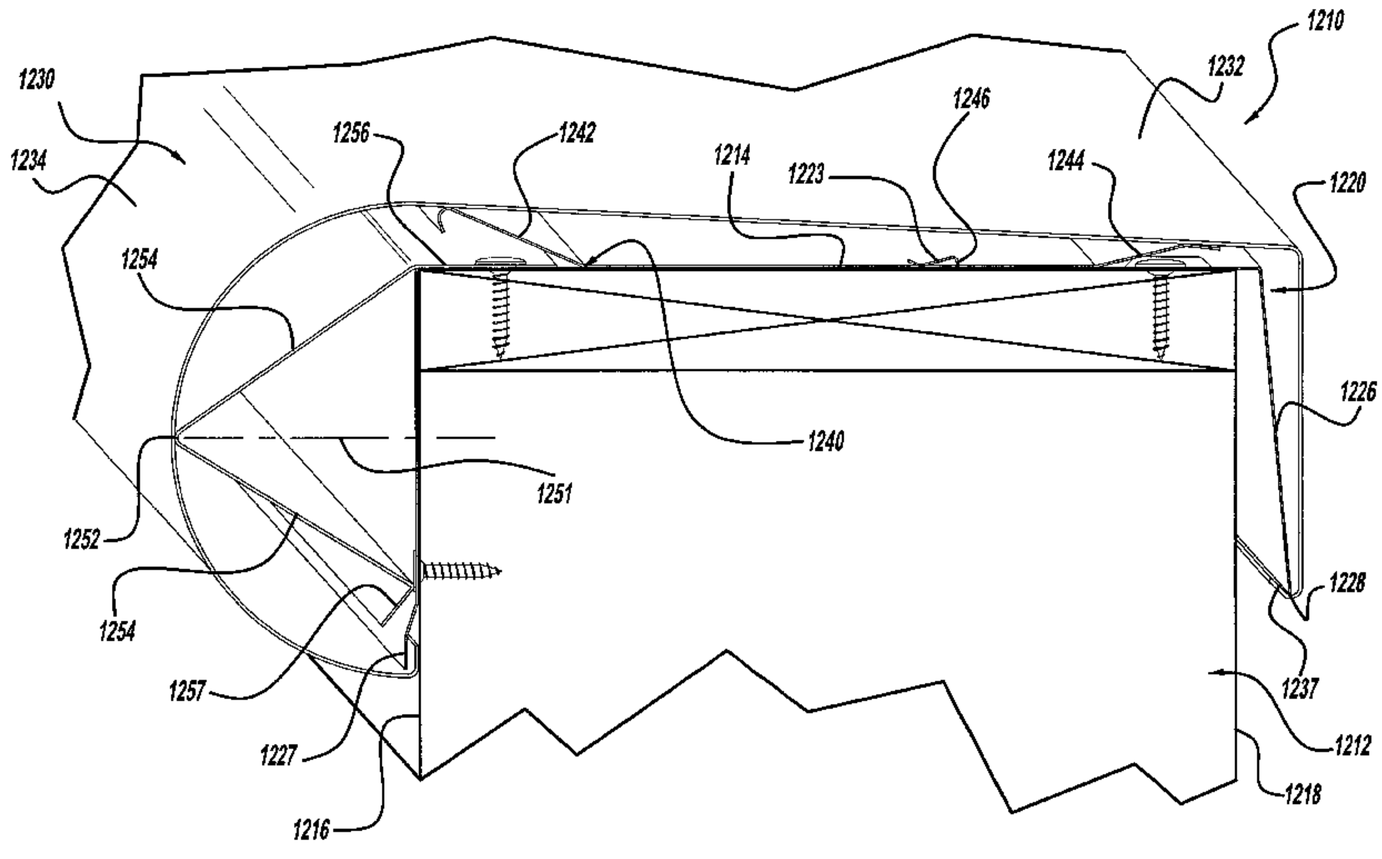
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A coping assembly for a parapet wall, cant dam or gravel stop resiliently maintains the coping assembly in a tight-fitting interlocking installation and has a locator member beneath the coping cap or cover for maintaining at least a portion of the outer coping cap in a predetermined cross-sectional shape and in an accurate alignment between adjacent sections of the coping cap. The preferred triangular locator member is generally symmetrical with respect to a line normal to the face of the wall, dam stop or other raised roof protrusion and has a free-floating side edge in order to allow it to yield during installation of the coping cap. The coping assembly is quicker, easier, and less costly to install than prior such structures and provides enhanced protection for interior or underlying components or structures.

20 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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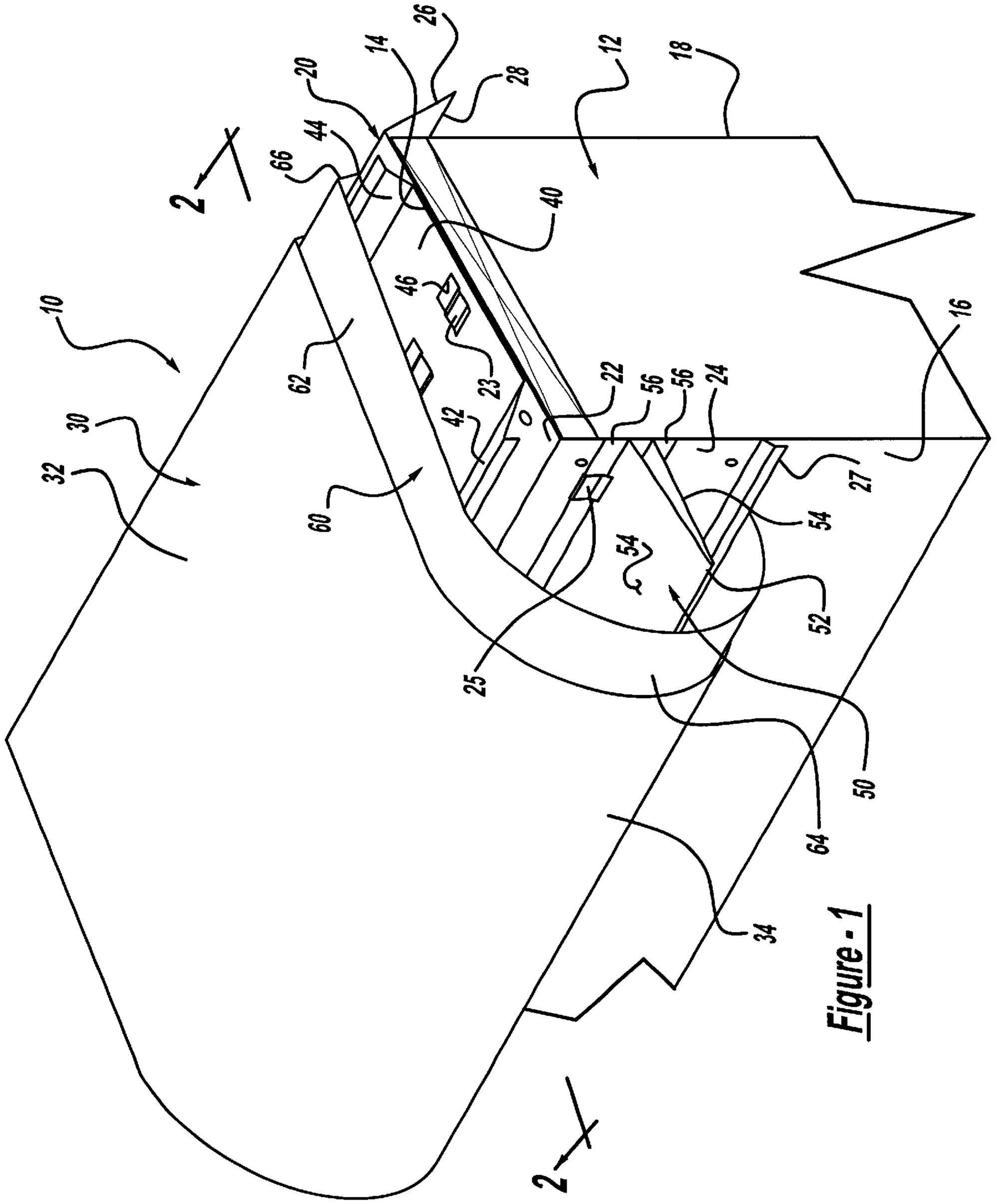
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Figure - 1

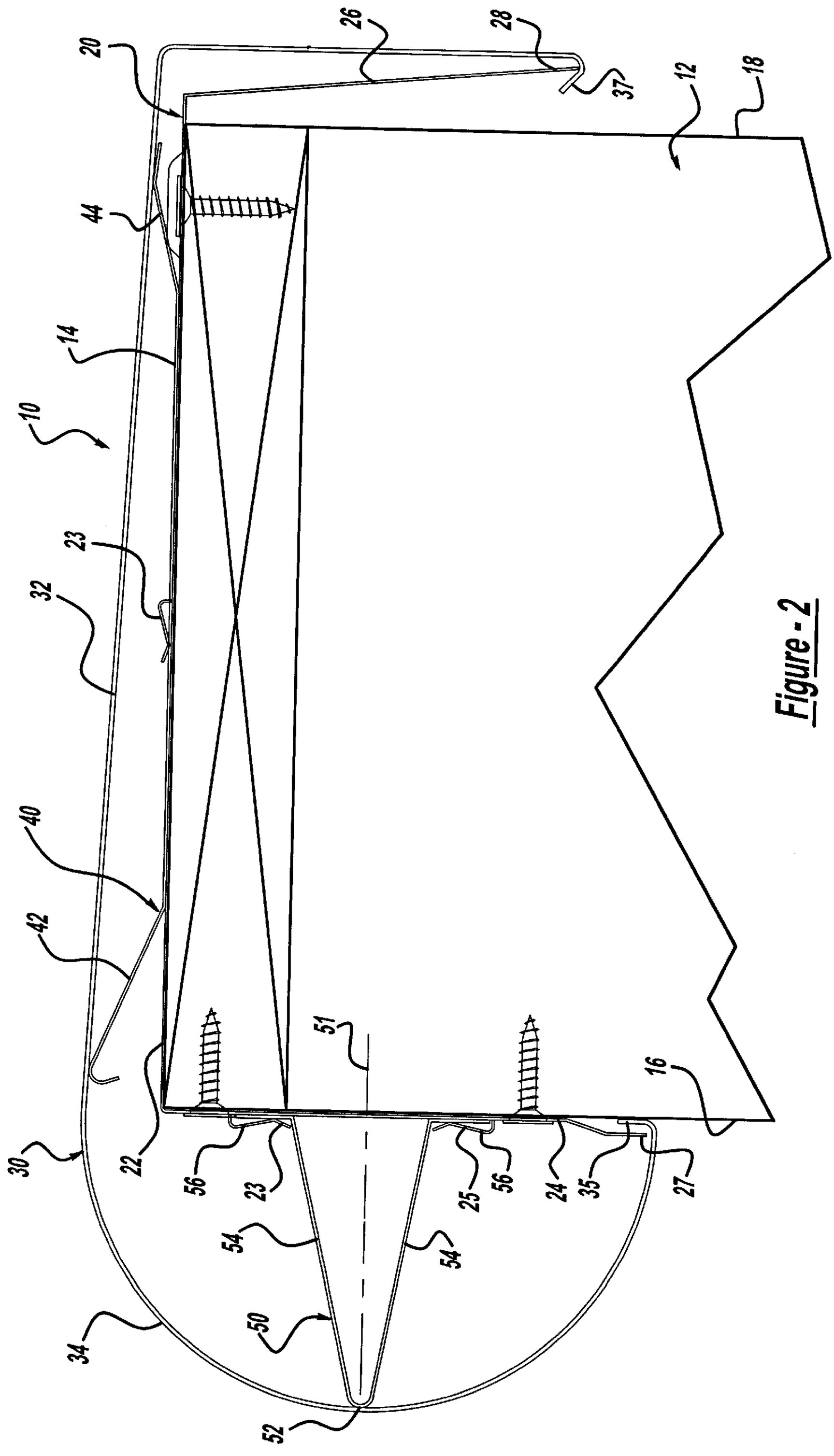
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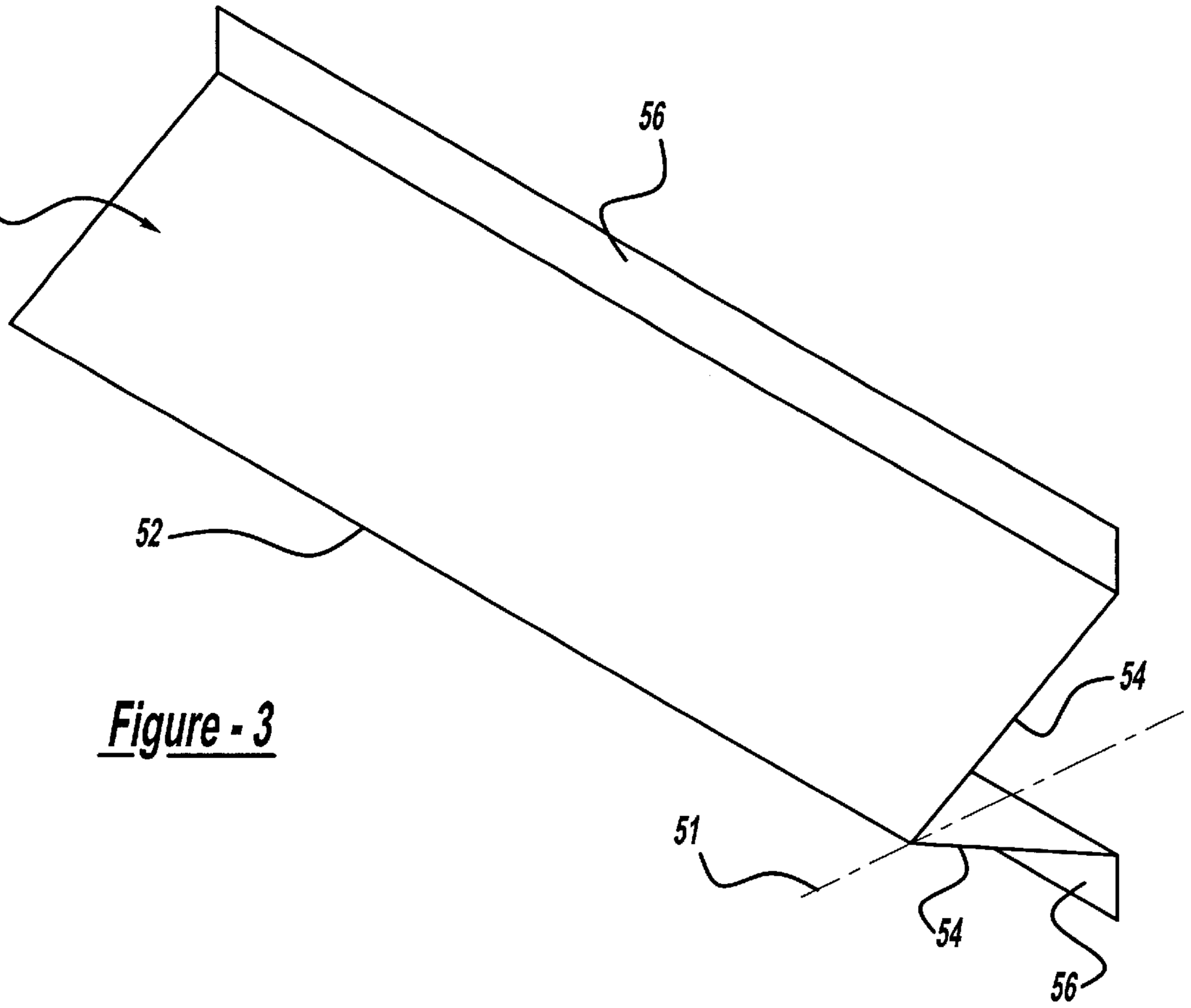
Figure - 2



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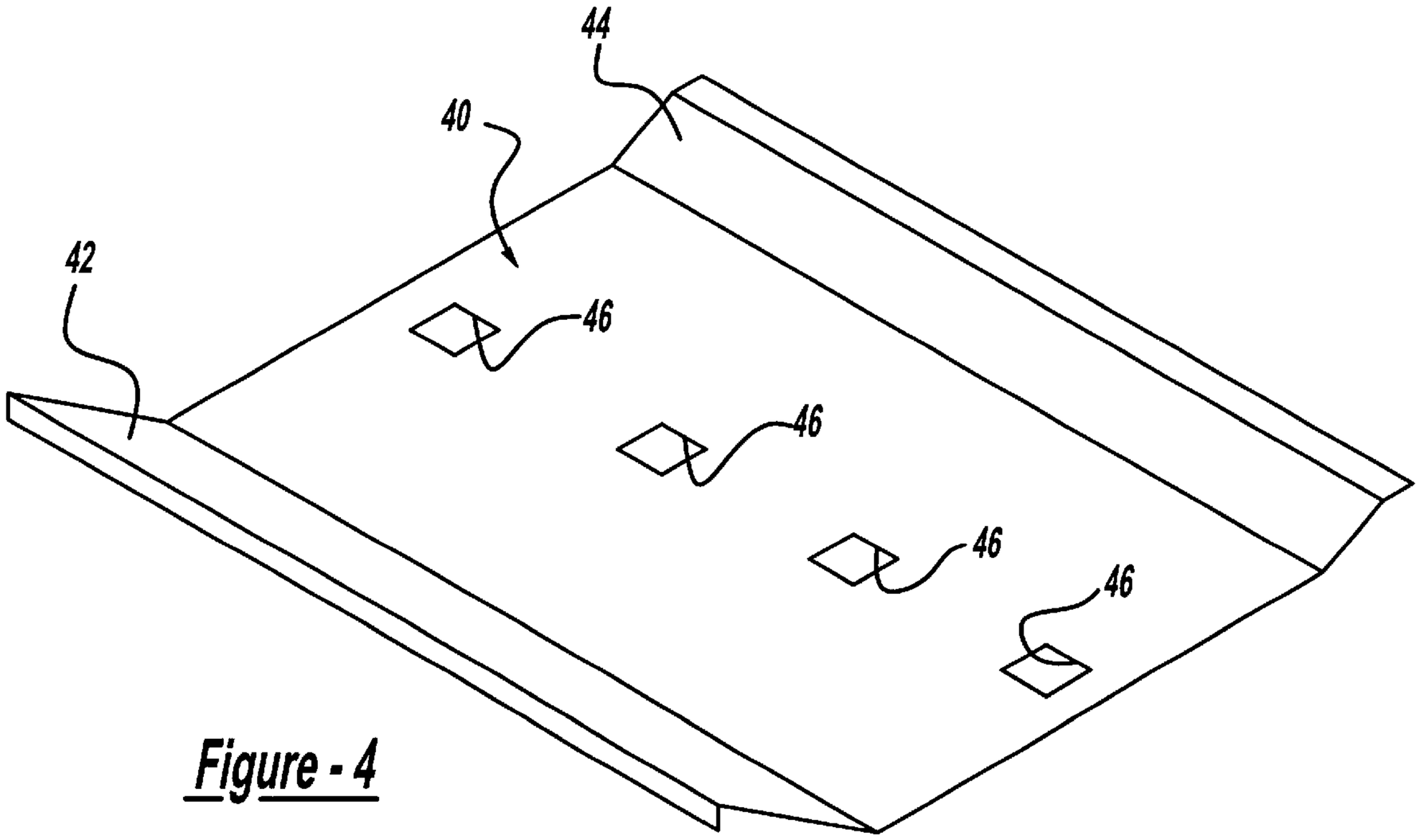

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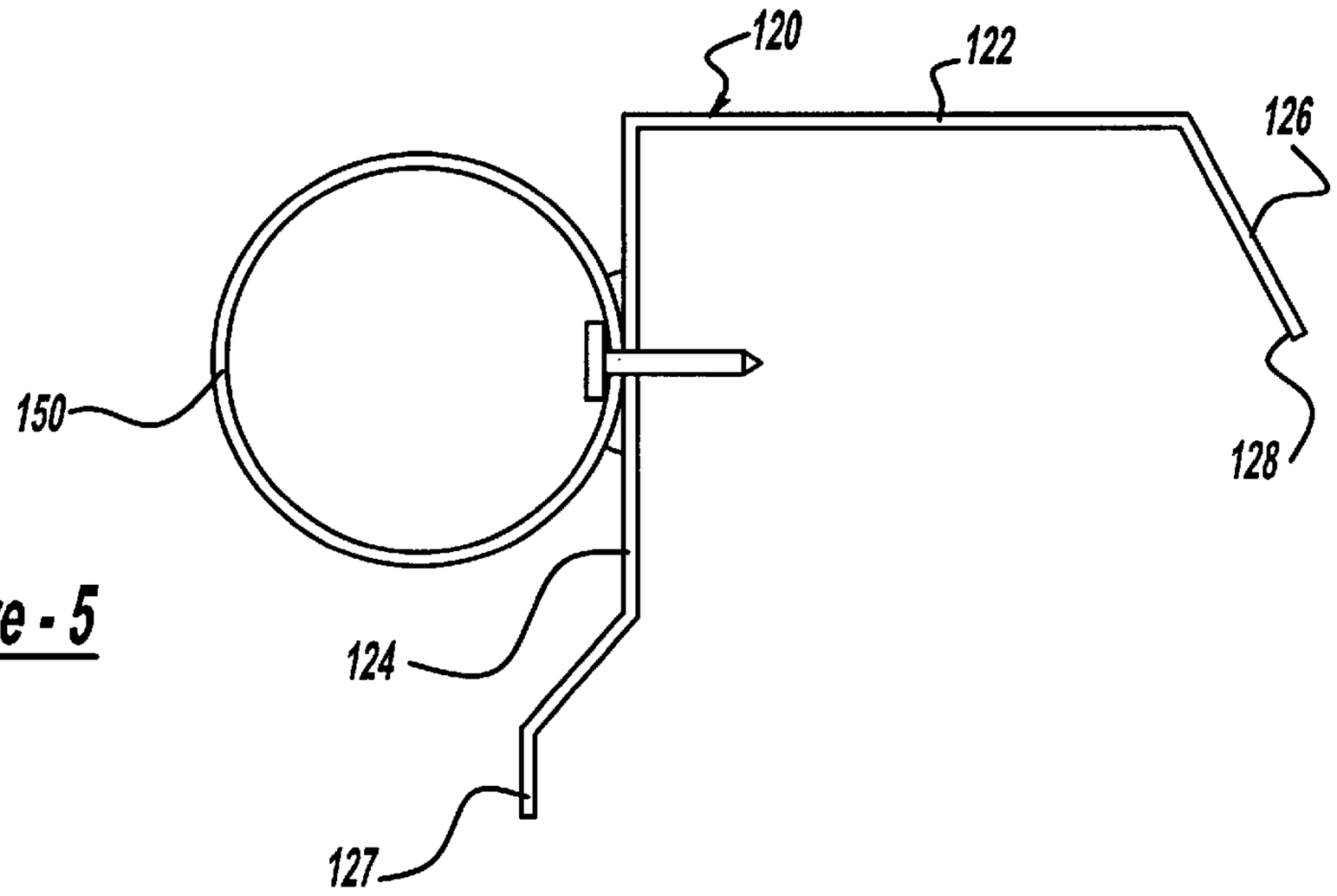

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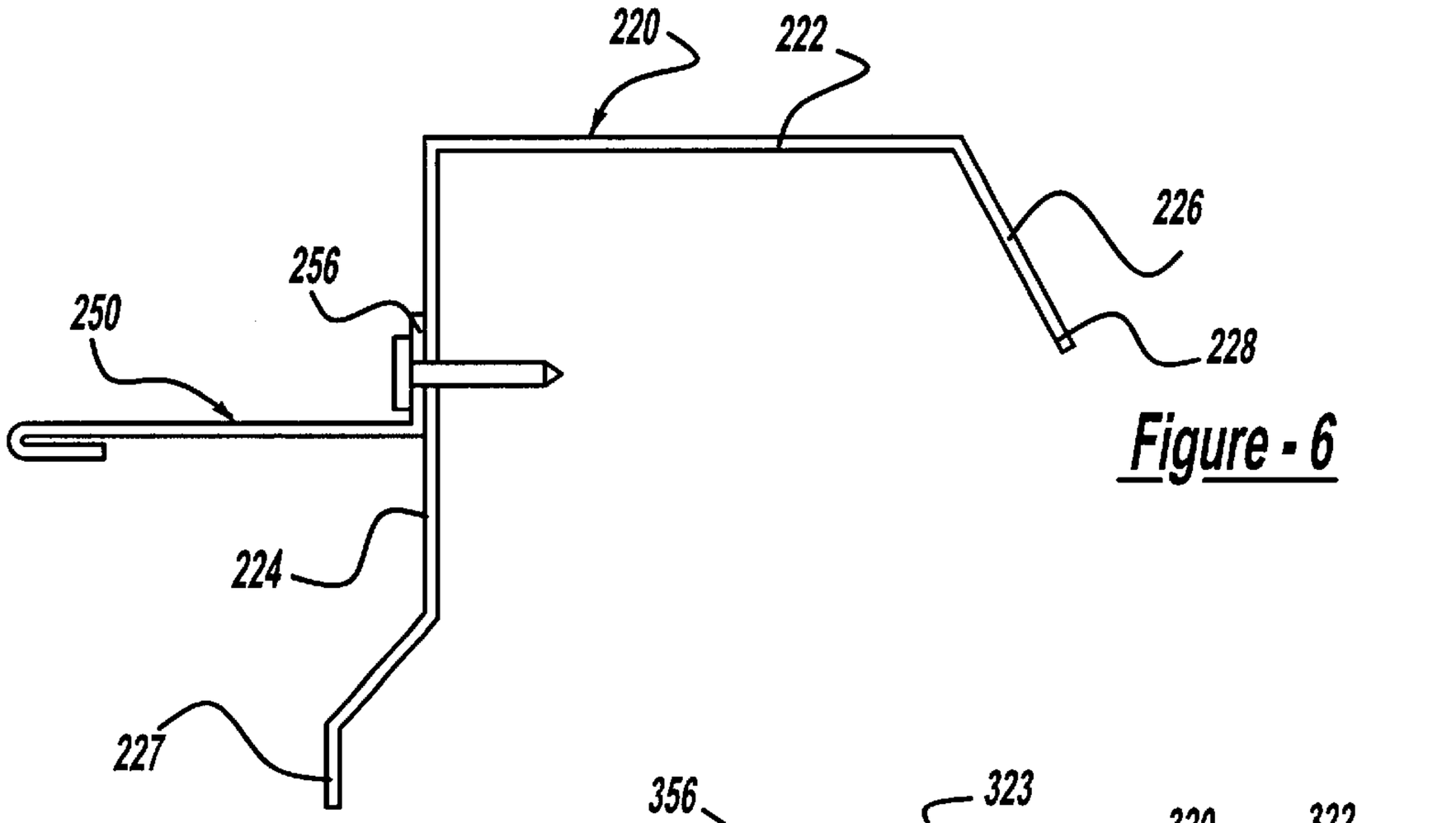

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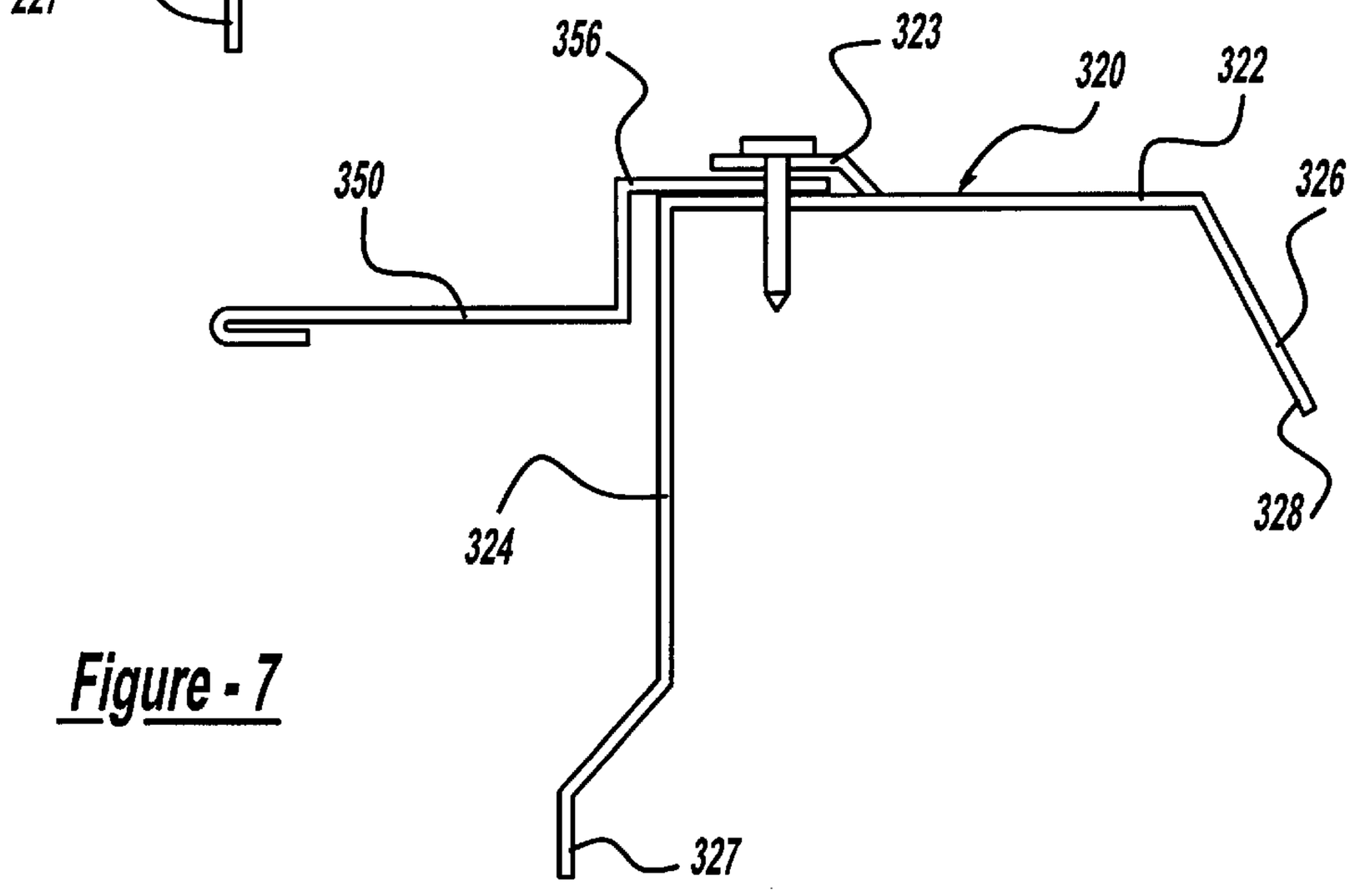

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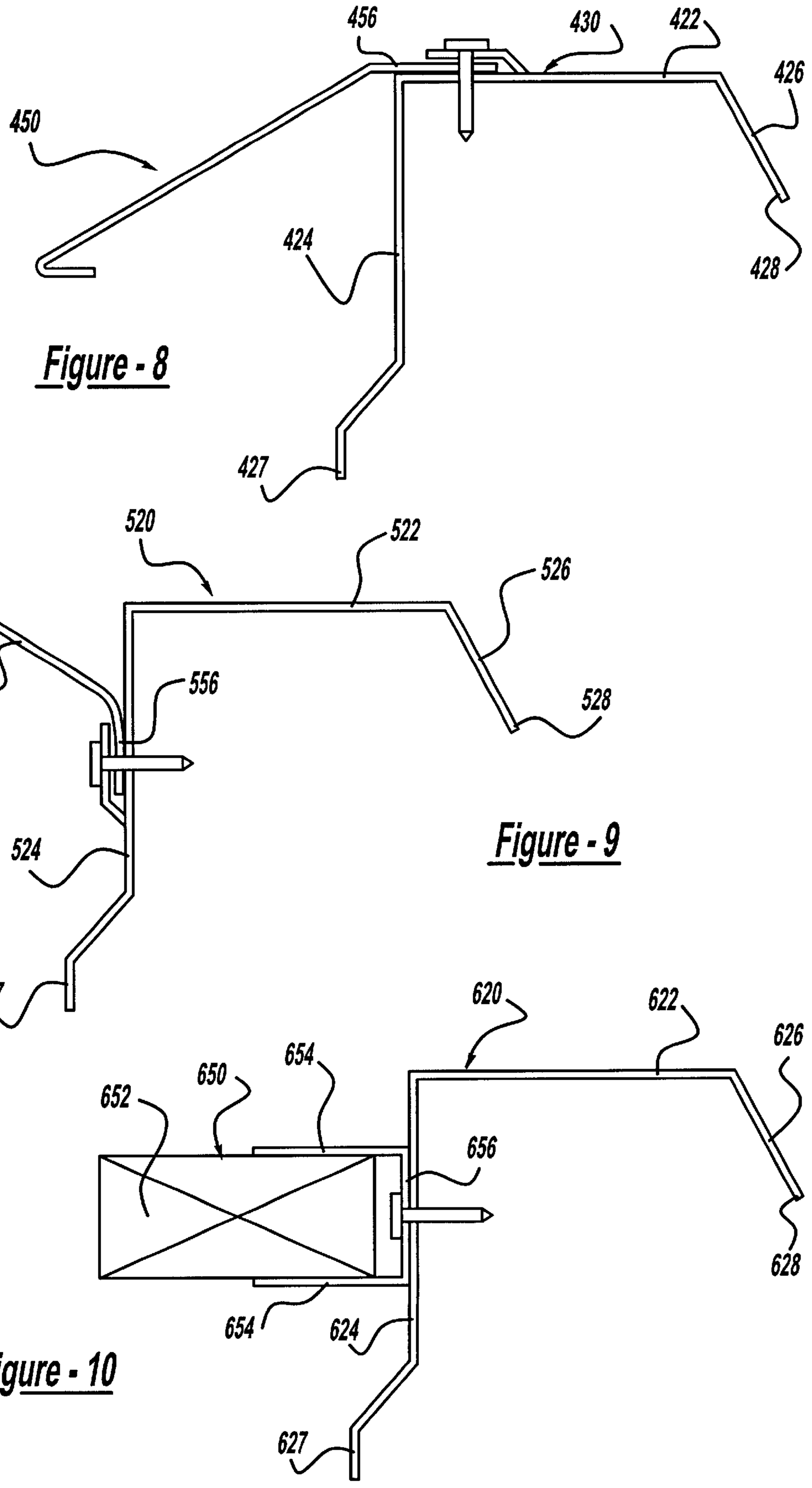
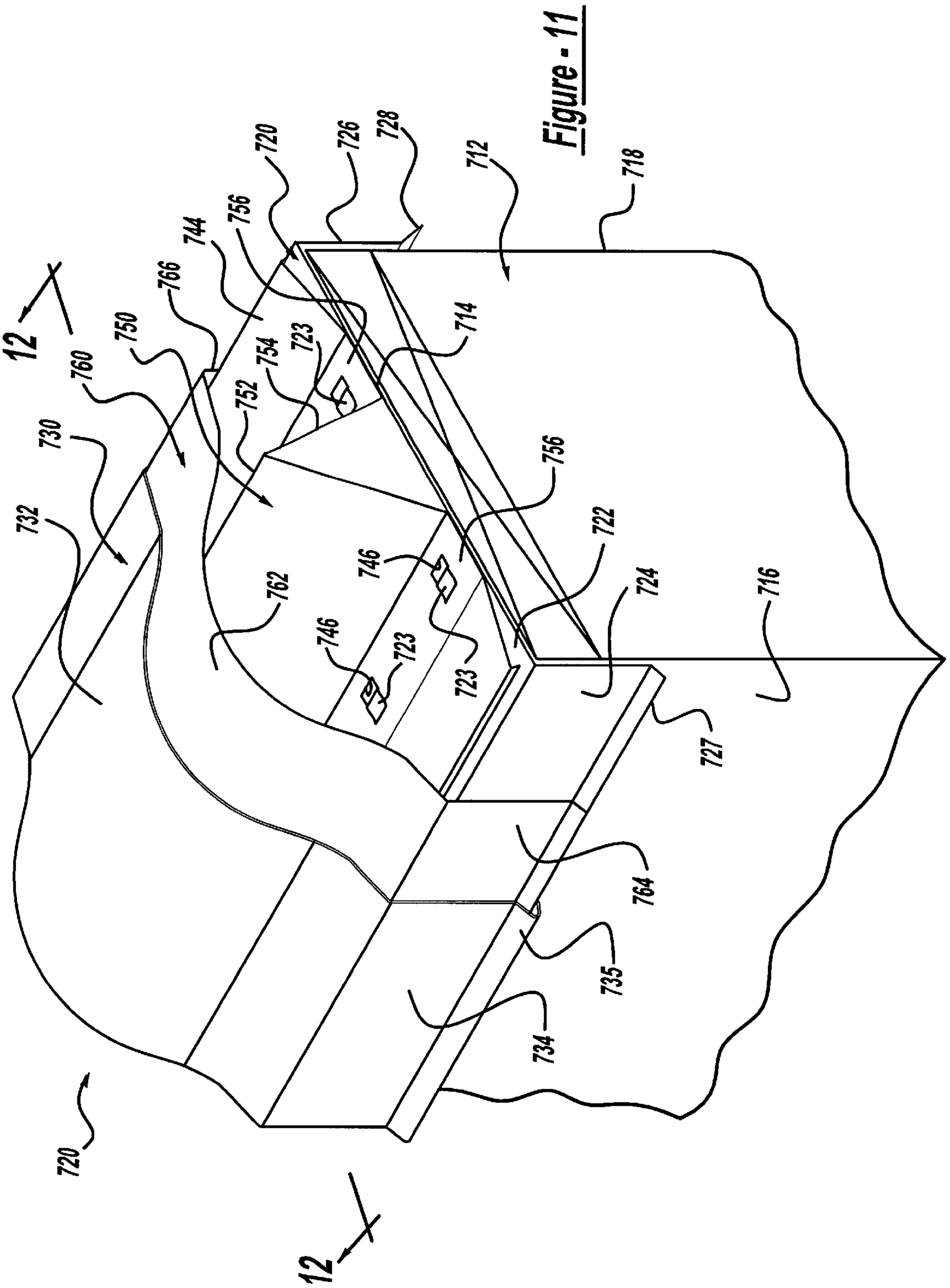


Figure - 8

Figure - 9

Figure - 10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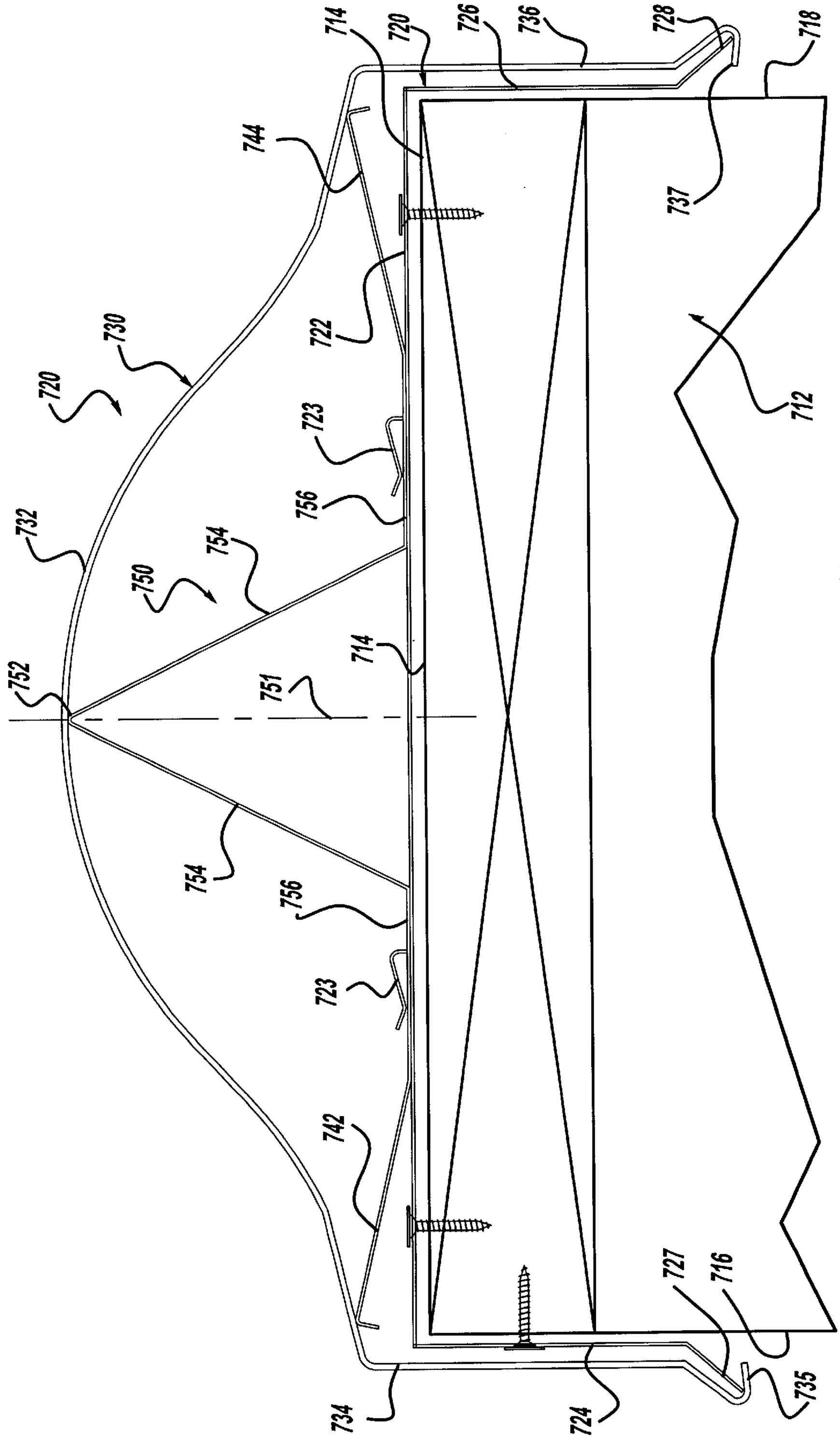
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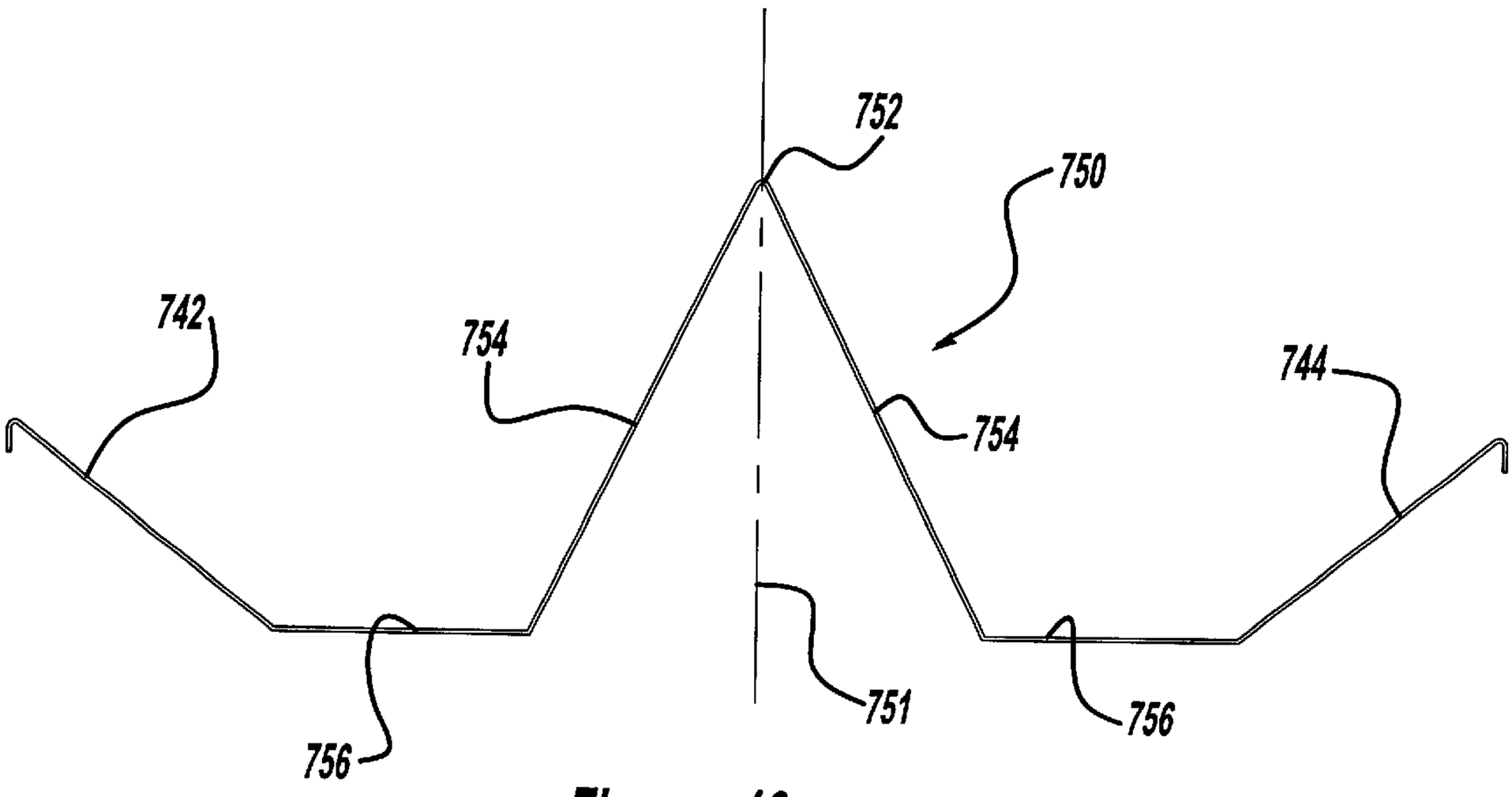

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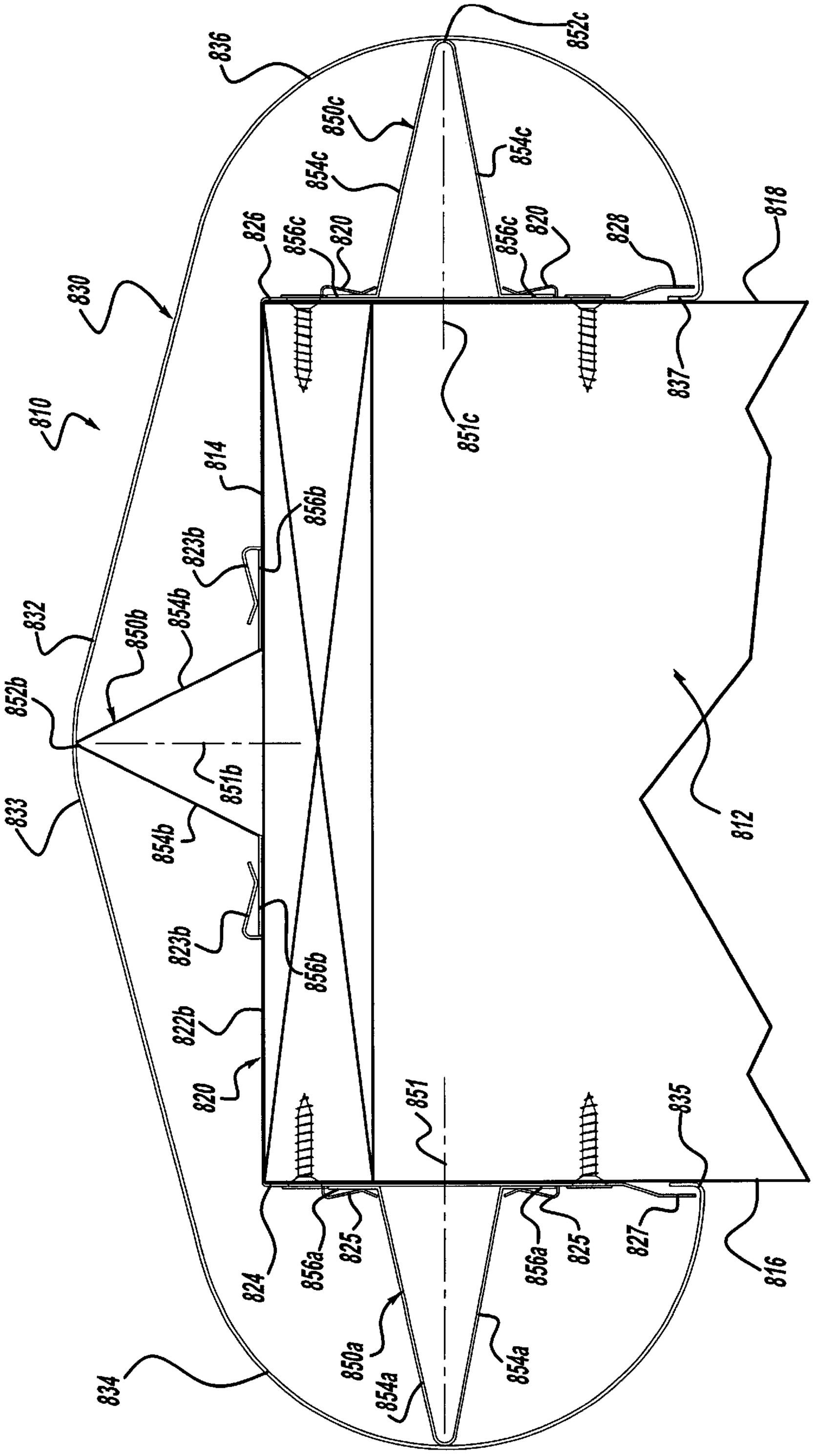
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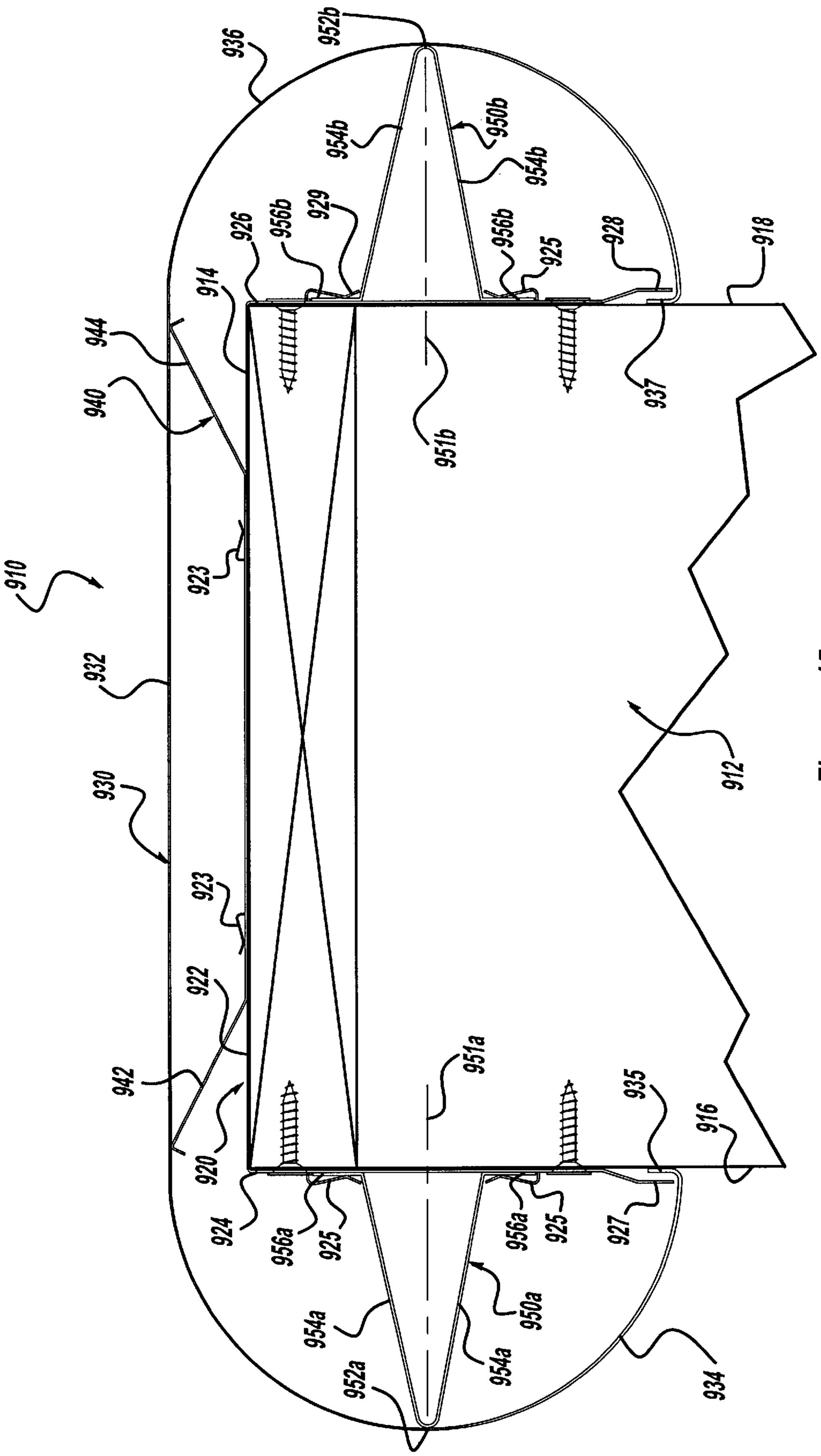
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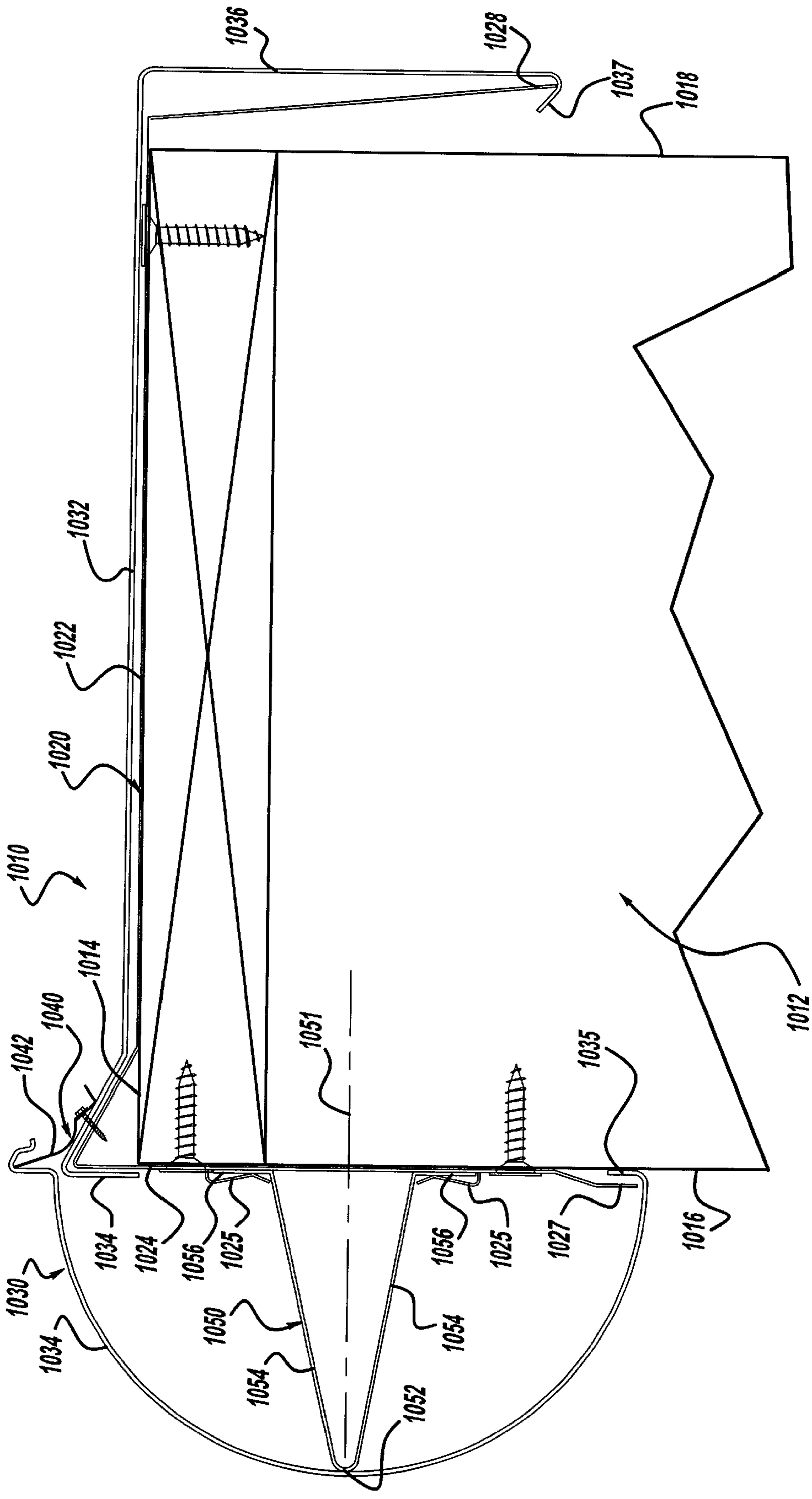
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Figure - 16

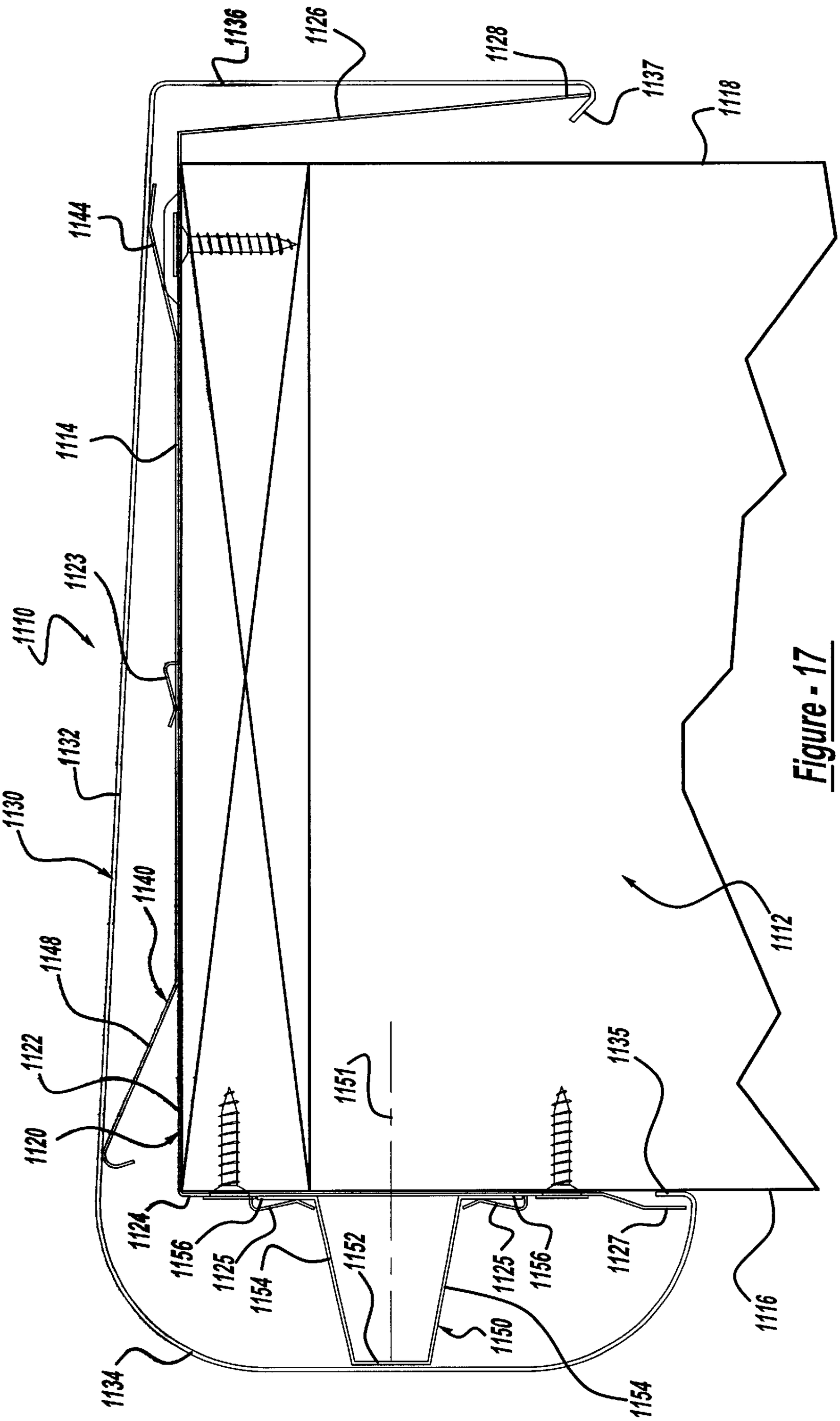
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Figure - 17

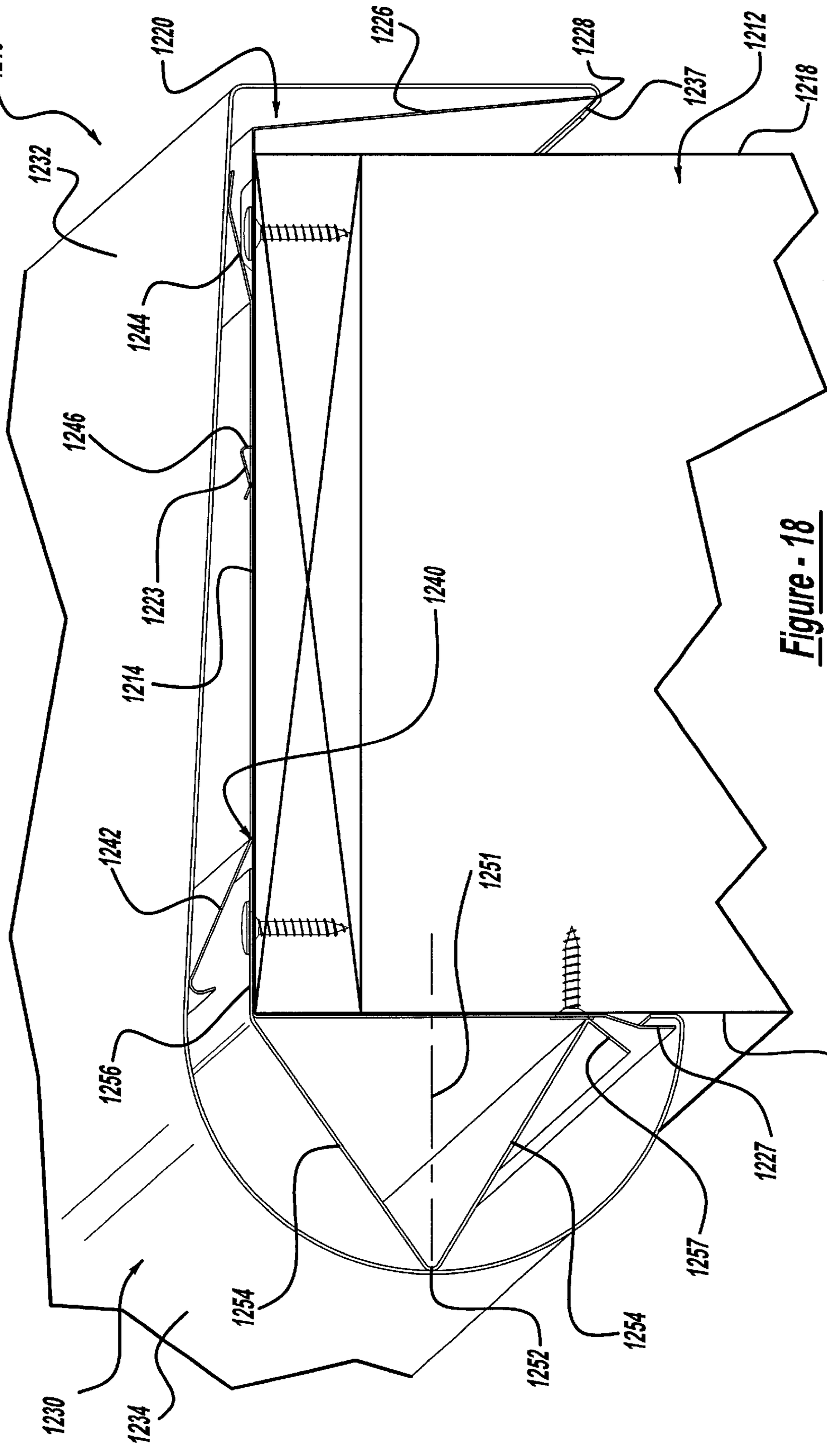
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Figure - 18

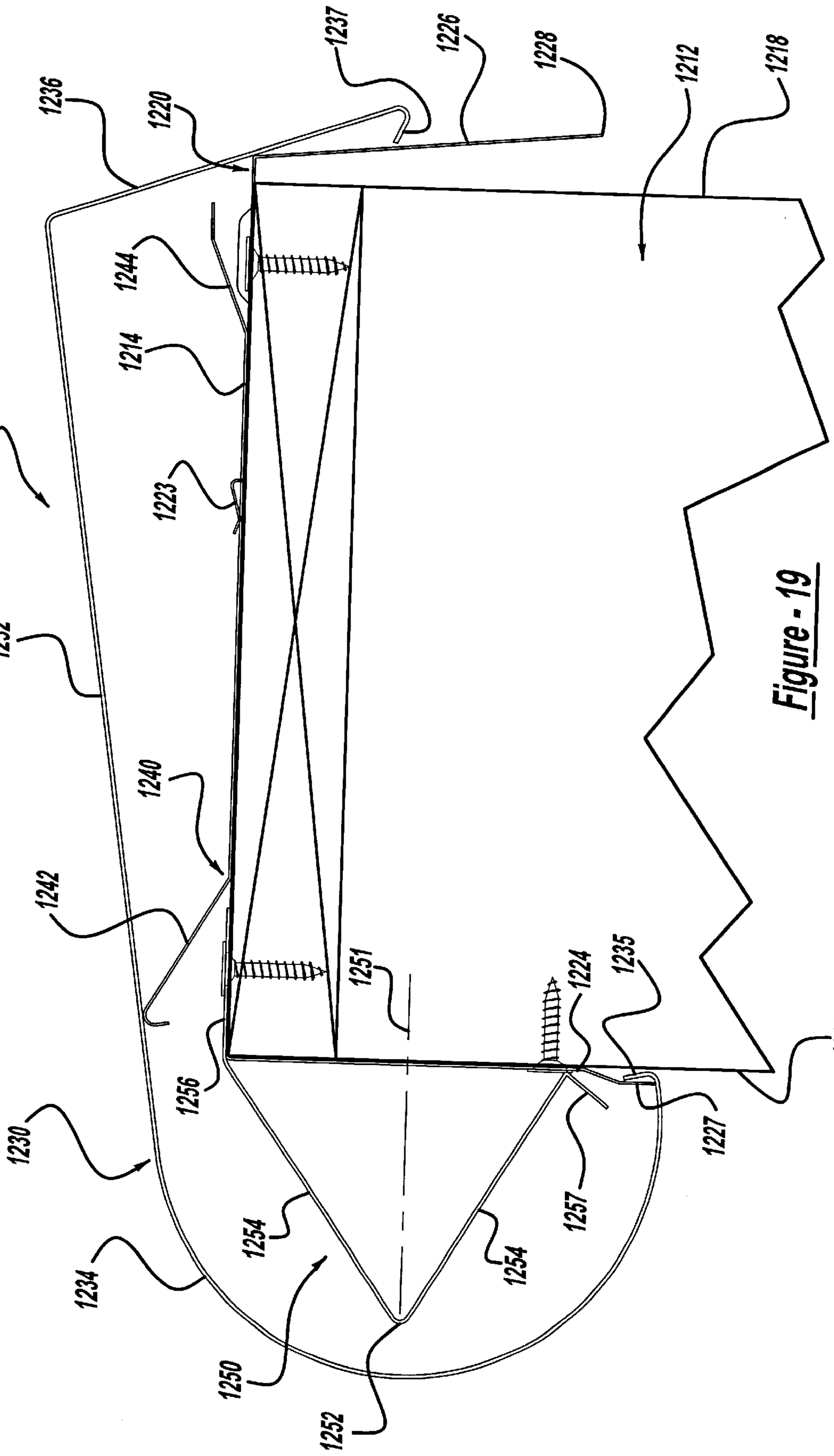
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Figure - 19

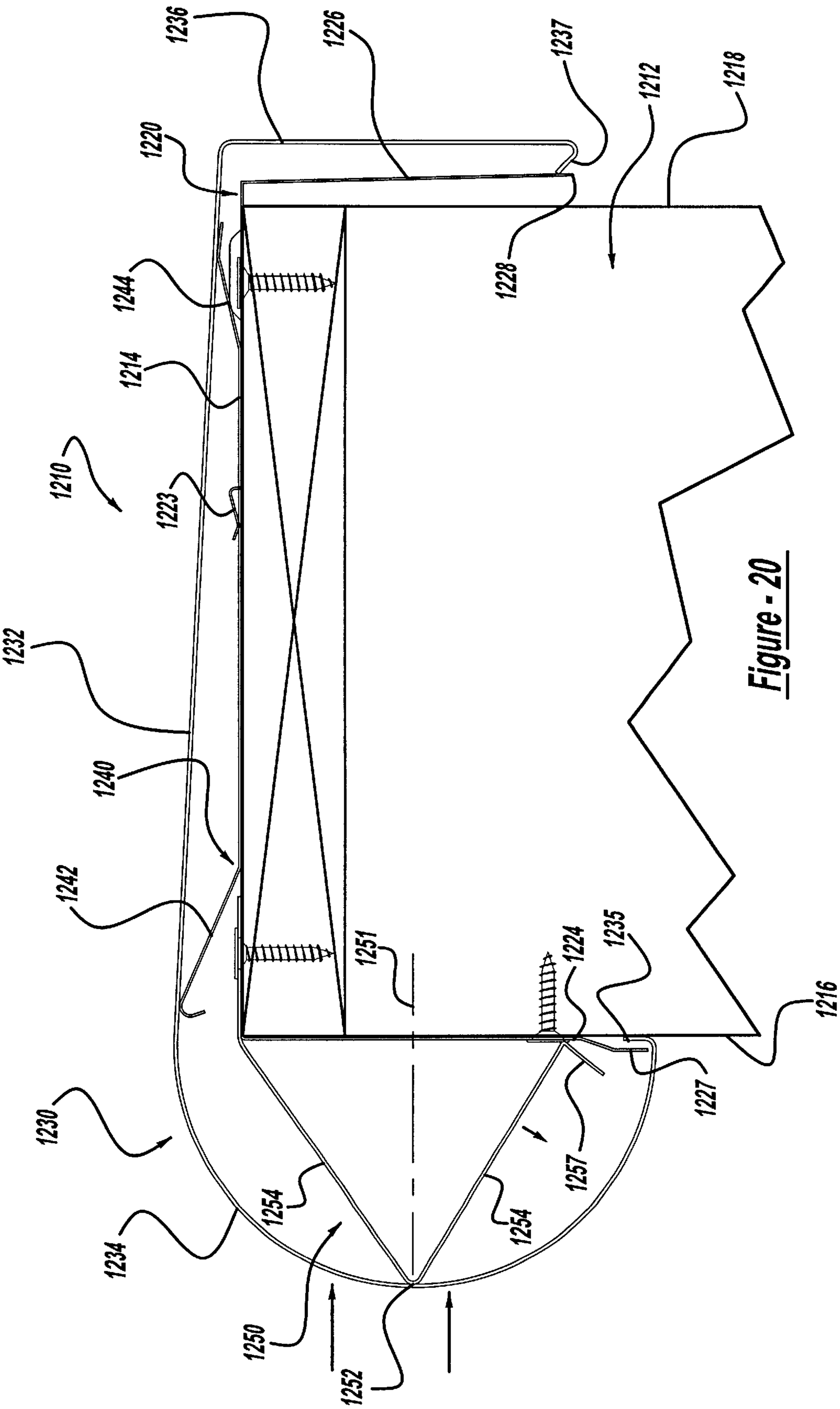
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Figure - 20

COPING ASSEMBLY FOR BUILDING ROOF

This application is a continuation-in-part of a previously-filed application, Ser. No. 09/544,409, filed Apr. 6, 2000, which is owned by the same assignee as the current application and is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to coping, cover or cap assemblies for covering a parapet wall, cant dam, gravel stop, or other raised upward protrusion extending along the edge or other area of a building roof, as well as to free-standing or other types of walls. More specifically, the present invention relates to such coping assemblies having arrangements for resiliently maintaining the coping assembly in a tight-fitting installation and having a locator member for maintaining at least a portion of the outer coping cap in a predetermined cross-sectional shape and accurately aligned between adjacent sections of the coping cap.

Various coping, cap or cover assemblies for free-standing walls, parapet walls, cant dams, gravel stops, or other such raised protrusions from a building roof have long been provided in the prior art. However, most of such prior coping assemblies have suffered from the same disadvantages of being relatively time-consuming, difficult and costly to install, as well as often being unacceptably misaligned at joints between adjacent end-to-end coping or cover sections. Such misalignment is not only unattractive aesthetically, but it can also result in unacceptable amounts of wind or water being admitted to the interior of the coping assembly structures, thus exposing the structures as well as the walls, cants or stops to potential damage. In addition, many of such prior coping arrangements have lacked a sufficiently tight-fitting installation such that sagging or rattling can occur.

Accordingly, the present invention seeks to overcome the above-mentioned disadvantages of the prior art coping or cover systems by providing a coping, cap or cover, and its underlying structure, that is quicker, easier, and less costly to install. In addition, the present invention provides a tight-fitting assembly with greatly improved alignment between adjacent coping cap or cover sections resulting in a smoother and more pleasing aesthetic appearance, as well as enhanced protection for interior or underlying components or structures.

A coping assembly according to the present invention preferably includes a coping cleat for fixed securement to a raised protrusion, either free-standing or protruding from the building roof, having an upper protrusion surface, an outer protrusion face extending generally downwardly from one side of the upper protrusion surface and an inner protrusion face extending generally downwardly from an opposite, inner side of the upper protrusion face. The coping cleat preferably includes an upper cleat portion extending along or adjacent to the protrusion's upper surface, an outer cleat portion extending downwardly at or adjacent the outer protrusion face from an outer side of the upper cleat portion, and an inner cleat portion extending generally downwardly along or adjacent to the inner protrusion face from an opposite, inner side of the upper cleat portion. A coping cover or cap has an upper cap portion, an outer cap portion extending generally downwardly from an outer side of the upper cap portion and an inner cap portion extending generally downwardly from an opposite, inner side of the upper cap portion. The outer and inner cap portions are secured to the respective outer and inner cleat portions, preferably by way of generally hook-shaped cap portion edges that allow for snap-on installation onto the outer and inner cleat portions.

A spring clip is secured to the coping cleat and is disposed between the coping cleat and at least a portion of the coping cap, with the spring clip having at least one resilient spring clip protrusion resiliently engaging a portion of the underside of the coping cap for maintaining a resiliently-biased tight-fitting assembly. A coping locator is also provided and is preferably secured (at least along one side edge) to the coping cleat between the coping cleat and the coping cap. The coping locator protrudes from the coping cleat to engage a portion of the underside of the coping cap in order to space such portion of the coping cap a predetermined, generally fixed distance from the coping cleat. The locator also maintains at least a portion of the coping cap in a predetermined cross-sectional shape. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the locator has one side edge that is free-floating in order to allow the locator to resiliently yield and better facilitate the installation of the coping cap while still performing its locating and support functions for the coping cap.

Such coping cleats and coping caps according to the present invention are typically in longitudinally-extending sections of the predetermined length. In installations where more than one section is required, the coping cap sections serially and abuttingly engage one another along the raised protrusion on the building roof. In such installations, the present invention provides a joint cover disposed between the underside of adjacent coping cap sections and the coping locator at the abutting engagement of adjacent coping cap sections. The joint cover is preferably of substantially the same lateral cross-sectional configuration as the coping cap. Thus the coping locator, which is preferably of a configuration that is symmetrical with respect to a line normal to the adjacent surface of the raised roof protrusion, provides additional strength for the joint as well as working in conjunction with the joint cover to maintain the abutting ends of the adjacent coping cap sections in proper alignment with one another and to minimize entrainment of wind or water.

Although the various components of the embodiments described below are preferably fabricated of sheet metal, such as galvanized steel, for example, other sheet or even molded materials can also be used. Also, the tab-locking arrangements discussed below are generally interchangeable with driven or threaded fasteners or various welding attachments.

Additional objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description and the appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a partial, detailed perspective view of a portion of a coping assembly according to the present invention installed upon an exemplary parapet wall.

FIG. **2** is a lateral cross-sectional view, taken generally along line **2**—**2** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of a portion of the coping cap locator member of FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view of the spring clip member of FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIGS. **5** through **10** are illustrative diagrammatic lateral cross-sectional views of various alternative embodiments of

a coping assembly according to the present invention, all of which can to be used in conjunction with a coping cap of the same or similar general configuration as that of FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIG. **11** illustrates yet another alternative embodiment of a coping assembly according to the present invention, shown in a partial, detailed perspective view similar to that of FIG. **1**

FIG. **12** is a lateral cross-sectional view, taken generally along line **12**—**12** of FIG **11**.

FIG. **13** is a lateral cross-sectional view of the combination spring clip and cap locator member of FIGS. **11** and **12**.

FIGS. **14** through **17** are lateral cross-sectional views, somewhat similar to that of FIG. **12**, but illustrating still further alternate embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. **18** is a partial perspective view of another preferred embodiment of a coping assembly according to the present invention.

FIG. **19** is a cross-sectional view of the coping assembly of FIG. **18**, but illustrating the installation of the coping member.

FIG. **20** is a cross-sectional view similar to that of FIG. **19**, but illustrating the coping member just prior to its complete installation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGS. **1** through **20** illustrate various embodiments of a coping assembly according to the present invention, shown merely for purposes of illustration as installed on various configurations of parapet walls, cant dams, or gravel stops. One skilled in the art will readily recognize, however, that the principles of the present invention are equally applicable to other coping assemblies having lateral cross-sections varying from those shown for purposes of illustration in the drawings, as well as for installation on other configurations of raised protrusions extending generally upwardly from any portion of the roof of a building.

FIGS. **1** through **4** illustrate one preferred embodiment of a coping assembly **10** shown merely for purposes of illustration as installed upon a parapet wall **12** such as that frequently found running along or adjacent to the edge of a building roof, as well as on other inboard roof areas. The parapet wall **12** includes a parapet upper surface **14**, a parapet outer face **16**, and a parapet inner face **18**. It should be noted that the designations "outer" and "inner" are used herein are for convenience of reference to the drawing figures and do not necessarily refer to the side of a structure or component oriented toward the outer or inner portions, respectively, of the building roof.

A coping cleat **20** is adapted for being fixedly secured to the parapet wall **12**, or other such raised protrusion, extending longitudinally along the roof of a building. The coping cleat **20** includes an upper cleat portion **22** extending generally horizontally in this embodiment across the generally horizontal illustrative parapet upper surface **14**. An outer cleat portion **24** extends generally downwardly along or adjacent to the paraper outer face **16** on one side of the upper cleat portion **22**, and an inner cleat portion **26** extends generally downwardly from an opposit side of the upper cleat portion **22** along or adjacent to the parapet inner face **18**.

A coping cap **30** is interlockingly installed upon the coping cleat **20**, preferably in a snap-on engagement therewith by way of its generally hook-shaped outer and inner cap edges **35** and **37** in snap-on engagement with respective outer and inner cleat edges **27** and **28**. The coping cap **30** includes an upper cap portion **32**, an outer cap portion **34** extending generally downwardly from one side of the upper cap portion **32**, and an inner cap portion **36** extending generally downwardly from an opposite or inner side of the upper cap portion **32**. In the particular embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **1** through **4**, the outer cap portion **34** is fabricated in a generally semi-circular or "bullnose" configuration. It should be noted that other shapes can be used in the present invention and that such bullnose or other cross-sectional shapes can be used on either or both of the outer and inner sides of the assembly.

A spring clip **40** is secured to the coping cleat **20** and includes one or more of the resilient spring clip protrusions **42** and **44** resiliently engaging respective portions of the underside of the coping cap **30**. The spring clip **40** is preferably secured to the coping cleat **20** by way of a number of cleat tabs **23** spaced longitudinally along the upper cleat portion **22** with each of the cleat tabs **23** extending through corresponding longitudinally spaced-apart spring clip openings **46** in order to tightly engage and secure the spring clip **40**. It should be noted though that other fastening arrangements can alternatively be used to secure the spring clip **40** to the coping cleat **20**. The arrangement depicted in FIGS. **1** through **4**, however, is believed to be highly advantageous in terms of speed, ease, and economy of installation.

A coping locator member **50**, which is preferably symmetrical with respect to a line **51** normal to the face of the parapet wall **12**, is of a generally triangular lateral cross-sectional shape in the embodiment of FIGS. **1** through **4**, with a locator apex **52** between two equal-length locator sides **54**. In the embodiment of FIGS. **1** through **4**, the coping locator **50** is preferably secured to the face of the coping cleat **20** by way of spaced-apart, oppositely-facing outer cleat tabs **25**. In this configuration, which is believed to result in quick, easy, and economical installation, the locator sides **54** are merely squeezed toward one another until respective locator flanges **56** can clear the cleat tabs **25**, whereupon the locator sides **54** are released such that the locator flanges are captured and secured by the cleat tabs **25**, providing a tight, rattle-free securement. The preferred generally symmetrical configuration of the coping locator **50** also maintains the illustrative bullnose outer cap portion **34** in a uniform predetermined lateral cross-sectional shape and at a predetermined spacing from the face of the parapet wall **12**.

As mentioned above, the coping assembly **10** is typically fabricated in longitudinal sections of a predetermined length. In order to provide the above-mentioned advantages of the invention in installations requiring more than one coping cap sections, a joint cover **60**, illustrated in FIG. **1**, is provided to bridge the longitudinal abutment of adjacent coping cap sections. The joint cover **60** preferably includes an upper joint cover portion **62**, an outer joint cover portion **64**, and an inner joint cover portion **66**. In its preferred form, the joint cover **60** has substantially the same lateral cross-sectional shape as the coping cap **30**, but sized slightly smaller so it can be disposed between the coping cap **30** and the coping cleat **20**, as well as between the coping cap **30** and the spring clip **40**. Perhaps even more importantly, though, such complementary cross-sectional shape of the joint cover **60** and the coping cap **30** allows the joint cover **60** to also be disposed between the coping cap **30** and the coping locator **50**, thus substantially assuring proper alignment between adjacent coping cap sections, as well as providing structural support for the abutting joint and maintenance of

the desired lateral cross-sectional shape. In all of the embodiments discussed herein, tab-type securements, driven or threaded fastener securements, and welding securements are interchangeable with one another.

As mentioned above, FIGS. **5** through **20** illustrate a number of alternative embodiments of the present invention, wherein identical, similar or corresponding components are indicated by reference numerals corresponding to those of FIGS. **1** through **4** but having respective reference numeral prefixes ranging from one-hundred to twelve-hundred in FIGS. **5** through **20**. In most if not all respects, however, such correspondingly-numbered elements perform substantially the same, or at least similar, functions as those of FIGS. **1** through **4**.

FIG. **5** diagrammatically illustrates only the coping cleat **120** and the coping locator **150**, and is adapted for use in conjunction with coping caps and coping covers similar or identical to those of FIGS. **1** through **4**. In FIG. **5**, the generally triangular-shaped coping locator **50** is replaced by a generally cylindrical, but still symmetrical, coping locator **150** secured to the outer cleat portion **124**.

In FIG. **6**, an alternative coping locator **250** is shown installed on a coping cleat **220** by way of a nail or threaded fastener extending through the locator flange **256** and through the outer cleat portion **224**. It should be noted that the outer end of the coping locator **250** is folded over merely for purposes of keeping its outer end from abrading or otherwise damaging the coping cap **230**. In terms of its structural support and its capabilities of maintaining the coping cap in a predetermined cross-sectional shape, the outwardly-protruding portion of the coping cap locator **250** is considered to be substantially symmetrical with respect to a line normal to the outer face of the outer cleat portion **224**.

FIG. **7** illustrates yet another embodiment, similar to that of FIG. **6**, except that the coping locator **350** is secured to the coping cleat **320** by way of a locator flange **356** which can be captured and secured by an upper cleat tab **323** and/or a driven or threaded fastener or even by welding methods, such as TIG, MIG, or spot welding. It should further be noted that in any of the alternate embodiments of FIGS. **5** through **10**, such a cleat tab securing arrangement can be provided and/or a driven or threaded fastener can be used.

FIG. **8** illustrates an arrangement similar to that of the alternative embodiment of FIG. **7**, except that the outwardly-protruding portion of the coping locator **450** extends generally outwardly and downwardly with respect to the outer cleat portion **424** of the coping cleat **420**. This arrangement is especially well-suited for installations where greater coping locator lateral flexibility may be deemed to be advantageous or desired.

FIG. **9** illustrates a coping locator **550** similar to that of FIG. **8**, but with its outwardly-protruding portion extending generally outwardly and upwardly from the outer cleat portion **524** of the coping cleat **520**.

In FIG. **10**, still another alternate arrangement includes a symmetrical coping locator assembly **650**, having a two-piece configuration. In FIG. **10**, the outwardly-protruding portion of the coping locator assembly **650** is composed of wood or other suitable building material and is grippingly secured in place by a pair of spaced-apart coping locator sides **654** that extend horizontally outwardly from a coping locator flange portion **656**.

FIGS. **11** through **13** illustrate a somewhat more diverse alternate embodiment of the present invention, having a coping assembly **720** that includes a coping cap **730** that straddles and overlies the outer and inner sides **724** and **726**, respectively, of the coping cleat **720**. The upper coping cap portion **732** is generally "peaked" or "humped" in lateral cross-sectional shape. In this embodiment, a pair of oppositely-facing sloped resilient spring protrusions **742** and **744** are incorporated into the coping locator **750** and resiliently engage the undersides of the coping cap **730** and the joint cover **760** at the abutment of longitudinally adjacent coping cap sections. The coping locator **750** is secured to the coping cleat **720** and is symmetrical with respect to a line **751** extending in a normal direction with respect to the upper parapet surface **714** of the parapet wall **712**. Thus, in the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **11** through **13**, the coping locator **750** also has a locator apex **752** that engages the undersides of both the coping cap **730** and the joint cover **760** in order to maintain the above-discussed predetermined cross-sectional shape, vertical spacing from the parapet wall **712**, as well as the proper alignment between longitudinally-adjacent coping cap sections.

FIG. **14** illustrates yet another alternate embodiment of the present invention, generally similar to that of FIGS. **11** through **13**, except that three coping locators **850***a*, **850***b*, and **850***c*, are provided for engagement with the undersides of the coping cap **830** and its complementary and associated joint cover (not shown).

In FIG. **15**, still another alternate embodiment is somewhat similar to that of FIG. **14**, except that the peaked upper portion of the coping cap **830** is eliminated and replaced by a generally horizontal and generally flat upper cap portion **932**. Thus, only the two coping locators **950***a* and **950***b* are typically required. It should be noted, however, that a third coping locator could alternatively be provided on the upper cleat portion **922** for engagement with the underside of the upper cap portion **932** and the complementary joint cover (not shown).

In FIG. **16**, another somewhat diverse alternate embodiment of the present invention is illustrated with the coping cap **1030** being formed in a two-piece assembly separated generally between the outer cap portion **1034** and the upper cap portion **1032**. In addition, the coping cleat **1020** is formed of a configuration having a gravel stop or cant dam configuration with the upper cleat portion **1022** having an upwardly and outwardly sloped portion extending toward the outer cleat portion **1024**. In this embodiment, a somewhat different spring clip **1040** is secured to such upwardly and outwardly sloping portion of the coping cleat **1020** as well as to a similarly upwardly and outwardly sloping portion of the upper cap portion **1032** of the coping cap assembly **1030**. Such securement of the spring clip **1040** can be accomplished by way of threaded fasteners, as illustrated in FIG. **16**, or by way of gripping tabs on the coping cap **1030** and/or on the coping cleat **1020**, with the tabs extending through spaced-apart openings in the spring clip **1040**, similar to those discussed above in connection with previously-described embodiments.

FIG. **17** illustrates still another alternate embodiment of the present invention, wherein the outer cap portion **1134** of the coping cap **1130** has a generally vertically-extending flat portion. In such an embodiment, the symmetrical coping locator has a correspondingly generally flat outer locator "apex-like" portion **1152** between the locator sides **1154**. In other respects, the elements of this and the previously-discussed alternate embodiments are generally similar in configuration and/or function to the elements depicted in the first-discussed embodiment of FIGS. **1** through **4**.

FIGS. **18** through **20** illustrate another preferred embodiment of the present invention, which is somewhat similar to

the embodiment of FIGS. **1** through **4**, but with the exceptions discussed below. It should be noted, however, that the embodiment depicted in FIGS. **18** through **19** is merely exemplary in that it shows a coping locator protruding outwardly and generally horizontally from the outer face of the cleat. The concepts shown in FIGS. **18** through **20**, however, are equally applicable as a modification to any of the embodiments of the invention, including those having a coping locator (or locators) extending upwardly from the upper face of the cleat and/or outwardly or inwardly from the outer face or inner face of the cleat, respectively.

In FIGS. **18** through **20**, the coping locators of FIGS. **1** through **17**, for example, are replaced by a coping locator **1250**, having upper and lower locator sides **1254**. The coping locator **1250** preferably has a locator flange **1256** at the upper side edge of the upper locator side **1254** and a free-floating locator flange **1257** adjacent the lower side edge of the lower locator side **1254**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. **18** through **20**, the lower locator side **1254** and the free-floating locator flange **1257** intersect transversely to form a free-floating locator side edge that is free to move or float relative to the coping cleat **1220**.

Because of this arrangement, the coping locator **1250** is yieldable, or resiliently compressible, in order to better facilitate the ease of installation of the coping cap **1230**. Such installation is illustrated in FIGS. **19** and **20**, which show the coping cap near the beginning of its installation and just prior to its complete installation, respectively, onto the coping cleat **1220**. This has been found to provide such ease of coping cap installation while still maintaining the necessary support and shape-maintenance functions of the coping locator for the coping cap.

In the preferred illustrative example shown in FIGS. **18** through **19**, the preferred free-floating side edge, formed by the transverse intersection of the lower locator side **1254** and the free-floating locator flange **1257**, is preferably in a slidable, free-floating contact or engagement with the coping cleat **1220**. The coping locator **1250** is symmetrical about a line normal to the surface of the coping cleat **1220** and the wall **1212** from which it protrudes. Furthermore, the preferred coping locator **1250** shown in FIGS. **18** through **20** has a generally triangular lateral cross-sectional shape such that the normal line **1251** extends through the apex **1252** between two equal sides **1254** of the generally triangular cross-sectional shape of the coping locator **1250** at least before and after the installation of the coping cap **1230**. In other respects, however, the coping assembly **1210** of FIGS. **18** through **20** is generally similar in function and/or configuration to the embodiments of FIGS. **1** through **17**, which have fixed coping locator side edges rather than the free-floating side edge of the coping locator **1250**. It should also be noted that the free-floating side edge of the coping locator **1250** can alternatively be in contact with, out of contact with, the coping cleat **1220** until installation of the coping cap **1230**.

As mentioned above, in all embodiments the tab-type securements and the driven or threaded fastener securements described herein are generally interchangeable with each other, or with various welding securements (e.g., TIG, MIG, or spot welding), as well as with other fastening means known to those skilled in the art.

The foregoing discussion discloses and describes merely exemplary embodiments of the present invention for purposes of illustration only. The various illustrative alternate embodiments depicted and described herein demonstrate the flexibility of the applicability of the present invention to widely diverse installations. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from such discussion, and from the accompanying drawings and claims, that various changes, modifications, and variations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A coping for a raised protrusion protruding generally upwardly from a surface, the raised protrusion extending in a longitudinal direction and having a protrusion upper surface, a protrusion outer face extending generally downwardly from one side of the protrusion upper surface, and a protrusion inner face extending generally downwardly from an opposite side of the protrusion upper surface, said coping comprising:

a coping cleat for fixed securement to the raised protrusion, said cleat having an upper cleat portion extending along the protrusion upper surface, an outer cleat portion extending generally downwardly along the protrusion outer face from an outer side of said upper cleat portion, and an inner cleat portion extending generally downwardly along the protrusion inner face from an opposite inner side of said upper cleat portion;

a coping cap having an upper cap portion, an outer cap portion extending generally downwardly from an outer side of said upper cap portion, and an inner cap portion extending generally downwardly from an opposite inner side of said upper cap portion, said outer and inner cap portions having edges secured to said respective outer and inner cleat portions;

a spring clip secured to said coping cleat and disposed between said coping cleat and said coping cap, said spring clip having at least one resilient spring clip protrusion resiliently engaging a first portion of an underside of said coping cap; and

a coping locator secured to said coping cleat along at least a first side edge of said locator and being disposed between said coping cleat and said coping cap, said locator protruding from said coping cleat and engaging a second portion of said underside of said coping cap in order to space said second portion of said underside of said coping cap a predetermined generally fixed distance from said coping cleat, said locator also maintaining at least a portion of said coping cap in a predetermined cross-sectional shape, said locator further having a second side edge that is free-floating relative to said cleat, said locator being yieldable during installation of said coping cap onto said locator, said spring clip and said coping cleat.

2. A coping according to claim **1**, wherein said coping cap is formed in cap sections of a predetermined longitudinal length, said cap sections serially abuttingly engaging one another and extending along the raised protrusion, said coping further including a joint cover disposed between said underside of adjacent coping cap sections and said coping locator at said abutting engagement of said adjacent coping cap sections in order to maintain alignment of said adjacent coping cap sections at said abutting engagement.

3. A coping according to claim **2**, wherein said joint cover and said coping cap have substantially the same cross-sectional shape.

4. A coping according to claim **2**, wherein said coping cover also extends between said underside of said coping cap and said resilient spring clip protrusion.

5. A coping according to claim **4**, wherein said joint cover and said coping cap have substantially the same cross-sectional shape.

6. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator protrudes from said outer cleat portion to engage said underside of said outer coping cap portion.

7. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator protrudes from said upper cleat portion to engage said underside of said upper coping cap portion.

8. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator has a first flange extending longitudinally along said first side edge, said first flange being secured to said coping cleat.

9. A coping according to claim 8, wherein said coping locator has a second flange extending longitudinally along said second side edge.

10. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator is symmetrical about a horizontal line normal to the raised protrusion outer face.

11. A coping according to claim 10, wherein said coping locator has a generally triangular lateral cross-sectional shape, said normal horizontal line extending through an apex between two equal sides of said triangular cross-sectional shape.

12. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping cap outer and inner cap portion have generally hook-shape edge portions thereon for snap-on engagement with respective outer and inner cleat portion edges.

13. A coping according to claim 1, wherein the raised protrusion is a free-standing wall.

14. A coping according to claim 1, wherein the raised protrusion protrudes upwardly from a building roof.

15. A coping according to claim 1, wherein the raised protrusion is a parapet wall on a building roof.

16. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator has a first flange extending longitudinally along said first side edge, said first flange being secured to said coping cleat, said second side edge being in a slidable free-floating engagement with said cleat, said coping locator being compressible to allow said slidable free-floating engagement during said installation of said coping cap.

17. A coping according to claim 16, wherein said coping locator has a second flange extending longitudinally along said second side edge, said second flange and an adjacent side portion of said coping locator transversely intersecting with one another to form said slidable free-floating second side edge.

18. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said second side edge of said coping locator is in slidable free-floating engagement with said outer cleat portion, said coping locator being resiliently yieldable during said installation of said coping cap.

19. A coping according to claim 18, wherein said coping locator is symmetrical about a line normal to the raised protrusion outer face and has a generally triangular lateral cross-sectional shape, said normal line extending through an apex between two equal sides of said triangular cross-sectional shape both before and after said installation of said coping cap.

20. A coping according to claim 1, wherein said coping locator is symmetrical about a line normal to at least one surface of the raised protrusion and has a generally triangular lateral cross-sectional shape, said normal line extending through an apex between two equal sides of said triangular cross-sectional shape at least after said installation of said coping cap.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,360,504 B1
DATED : March 26, 2002
INVENTOR(S) : William C. Webb, Neil Tedder, Christopher K. McCoy and David McKinney

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 8,
Line 62, the second use of the word "coping" should be replaced with -- joint --.

Signed and Sealed this

Tenth Day of September, 2002

Attest:

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Attesting Officer